

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 174.

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHES.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MIRRA.  
BOWERY THEATRE—THE DECEITFUL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—CROSS AND CRAMCROFT.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—WATERS.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.  
TONY PASTORS—VARIETY.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool and clear or partly cloudy, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and there was a slight advance almost all along the line. The greatest strength was apparent in the coal issues, which rose under rumors of a satisfactory report. Gold was steady at 105½. Government and railroad bonds were higher. Money on call was easy at 1 a 2 per cent.

THERE IS A SMALL WHISKY REBELLION away down in Tennessee. Casualties—One man killed and three fatally wounded last Thursday.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE reports the spring and winter wheat crop in splendid condition, with a higher average than usual.

ENCOURAGING BUSINESS REPORTS come from Fall River, Mass. New mills are going up, old ones coming down and capital stocks increasing.

BETWEEN JUDGE HILTON AND THE ROMANIANS the Israelis have a hard time. The Romanians will not let them sell liquor and Judge Hilton will not let them drink it at the Grand Union.

MR. TILDEN says he had no such income as the government claims he had, and that he paid all the tax he required. He admits that he neglected to make returns some years, but he paid the penalty therefor.

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON likes a glass of wine in moderation, of course—and has the courage to avow his anti-Puritan preferences. To a request to allow only cold water at the coming dinner to the President he has given an emphatic "No."

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY VIGILANTS rode into Mitchell, Ind., the other night, erected a scaffold, hung thereon two effigies, and left no notice that their next visit would be for the purpose of a terrible vengeance. Mitchell must be a pleasant place for a quiet family.

IN RESPONSE to the appeal for assistance from the unfortunate inhabitants of St. John generous contributions in money, food and clothing are being sent forward from all the leading cities in the Dominion and in the United States. New York will, we are certain, do her part in the good work.

IT IS A PITY there is not some way to punish the managers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the horrible cruelty with which its poor dumb animals have been treated on South Brothers' Island. The details as given elsewhere are simply sickening and a disgrace to even the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

A PERFORMANCE in honor of General Grant was given at the Royal Italian Opera House in London last night. The brilliant and enthusiastic reception he received shows that he has not yet worn out his welcome. Mme. Albani sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and his box was decorated with American flags.

THERE IS A RUMBLING OF REVOLUTION in St. Domingo, and it is not improbable that Baez will find it advisable to go into one of his periodical terms of exile. Arrests on charges of conspiracy are numerous, government employees are unpaid and the warlike feeling in Hayti against the Baez régime is increasing. It is a pity we did not annex that delightful country.

MR. BRON and his society seem disposed to get up a legal controversy with the Mayor as to whether the dog catchers shall be appointed by His Honor or by the Board of Health. The people do not care by whom the worthless curs that roam through the streets are caught and killed, provided the work is done. It is to be hoped the Mayor will make the appointments and rid the city of these pests as soon as possible.

CUBA.—The insurgent government announces that the only condition upon which it will make peace with Spain is absolute independence. It claims to be in possession of two-thirds of the island and in a far stronger position to-day than at any time since the struggle began, now nearly nine years ago. Cuba has made a gallant struggle for freedom. The next Congress will be asked to instruct the President to recognize her belligerency and it is to be hoped the government may see its way clear to do so.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is now very low in the Northeastern and Northwestern sections, and below the mean in the South. Rain has fallen in all three districts, but most heavily in the South and Northeast. It is very warm in Dakota. The winds are brisk to high on the North Atlantic coast and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and are very high in the Upper Mississippi region, attending the low area to the westward. The highest pressure is now over the lakes, but the atmospheric density is gradually decreasing. Heavy weather will be experienced during the next few days in the North Atlantic. In New York to-day the weather will be cool and clear or partly cloudy, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

## Politics and the Civil Service.

Elsewhere will be found another installment of the roster of federal office-holders who are also managers of the party machine. Since we began to print this instructive register the President has instructed the Collectors of Boston and Baltimore that they and their subordinates must either abandon their membership in party committees or else resign their federal offices, and it is understood in Washington that this rule will presently be made public and general and will be rigidly enforced. He has also notified Mr. Wyckoff, who is Chairman of the Republican State Committee in Ohio and pension agent in that State, that he must either give up his connection with the political machine or cease to hold his federal office; and it is known that he will soon issue general instructions on this subject, which will be rigidly enforced.

There is the best reason to believe that the President is earnestly determined to divorce the civil service of the government from politics. Besides the positive utterances on this important subject in his letter of acceptance and in the Inaugural Message he has on several occasions spoken or written publicly in the same direction, and those who imagine that he is either lukewarm or that he is frightened at the opposition his righteous undertaking may meet with from the politicians are, we believe, greatly mistaken in him. President Hayes moves slowly, and only after thorough preparation and when he has carefully surveyed his ground; he probably knows as well as anybody the kind and amount of opposition his civil service policy will meet with; he is right not to be in haste, but we have no idea he will take any step backward.

Within a few days two letters have been published, written by the Postmaster General, which mark an important step in the direction of purifying the public service and disconnecting it from partisan politics. A special agent wrote requesting to be assigned to duty in his own State, where "he could be more useful to the administration and aid his party friends in building up an administration party." Here was the old system displayed in perfection. Under that a Post Office special agent was in reality mostly a political manipulator, paid by the people to do the engineering of the dominant party. A more odious misuse of public place and the people's money can hardly be imagined; but so utterly demoralized has public opinion become on the subject that this special agent, no doubt an honest man, has no shame or hesitation about suggesting that he can better do his illegitimate partisan service in one place than another. The Postmaster General's reply is worthy of the general commendation it has received. Mr. Key wrote:—"You were not appointed to organize and build up an administration party in your State or elsewhere. You were appointed to do the work of the Post Office Department. You serve your party best by doing that work, and I shall take great pleasure in removing an agent and reducing the force when I discover that he has time to attend to party organization and party discipline." The other case is where some Post Office clerks, discharged by their superior, a local Postmaster, made complaint and urged his removal on the ground that he was not supporting the administration. Investigation by a special agent showed that the Postmaster was doing his duty properly, and hereupon Mr. Key writes, at the command of the President, these notable words:—

"The Post Office is not a political institution. If it be true, as you state, that the incumbent opposes the policy of the administration, that he has a right to do, and it is no cause of removal unless in his zeal and activity he seek the postmaster in the politician. If any one, whether in support or opposition to the administration, neglects his duty by being a busy politician, or makes himself obnoxious by reason of unbecoming and foolish zeal, he ought to be removed. But if he is faithful to his duties and makes a good and acceptable postmaster he should not be removed, though he see it to oppose the administration. The President finds no sufficient cause for a change in the Post Office."

These are very important steps in the right direction, and to them must be added a third—a notice by the Public Printer, lately appointed, that he does not mean to rotate out of office the men he has found in the office, and that he cannot, therefore, appoint the numerous persons who have applied to him. It would be well if all the departments in Washington would issue a similar notice.

We notice among the friends of civil service reform a disposition to regard the President's course on this question with suspicion. So far he has had to meet not only the opposition of the party manipulators, but also the halting and lukewarm support of the very class which has been most zealously demanding this reform. This is neither fair nor prudent. Mr. Hayes has undertaken an enterprise for the success of which he needs the ready confidence and support of all its friends. There is the best reason to believe that he has determined to carry out the great reform; but many of those who should support him in it are more inclined to lie in wait to point out where he has in their opinion fallen short; they are very ready to blame him upon trifling occasions, and to complain that he does not move fast enough. Such people will perhaps turn up their righteous noses at the two letters of Postmaster General Key, and say that this is only skirmishing work, forgetting that a good deal of skirmishing goes before a great battle, and that, in fact, the battle decides the campaign. The President is clearing away the ground before him, like a prudent general who knows too much to despise the enemy whom he is bound in the public interest to defeat.

The Herald, in common with a very large part of the country, strongly desires the success of this reform. For this reason we propose to hold up the President's hands; to help him by pointing out the abuses which it is necessary to abolish, and to avoid carping at trifles. It is very probable that he will make appointments now and then which some civil service reformer will not like, because even reformers are mortal, and sometimes have friends whom they would like to advance. It is enough for us to be satisfied that Mr. Hayes means, honestly, to make this reform; we shall not, therefore, be too ready to find fault with details of which after all no one outside of the Cabinet can reasonably suppose that he comprehends all the circumstances and surroundings.

One piece of advice we wish respectfully

to offer to the President. It is suggested by the extracts from the report of Special Treasury Agent Phillips, which we print elsewhere. The gross and serious abuse which Mr. Phillips points out—of Senators and Representatives causing the appointment of their political favorites and workers to public offices and using them for their personal purposes, marks the centre of the battle which the President has undertaken to win. Some Senators will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle for their "patronage;" but many of them would be but too happy to see the President succeed; and they will help and support him if they see that he makes absolutely no exception to the rule; if he refuses all Senators alike, and thus enables every Senator to say to his office-seeking constituents, "I cannot help you, because the whole system is broken up. I have no patronage, because no Senator has any." The system is one which cannot be partly broken up; it must be totally destroyed. The real battle of civil service reform will not be fought until Congress meets; then will come the tug of war; then the Senators and Representatives who need "patronage" to keep their places will lock horns with the administration, and, encouraged by the memory of previous successes, will strive to beat down the President's purpose. They can in reality do nothing. He has nothing to ask of them. He does not seek a renomination; he does not wish to reward favorites. If the Senate rejects one of his nominations he will send it another name; and if he sends the names of good and capable men and the Senators reject them, so much the worse for the Senators. The people are watching, and if they get it into their heads that the Senate will confirm only its own tools they will not forget it. Therefore we hope the President will go on and clear the ground carefully before him. He need not fear the politicians, because the people are on his side; but the people expect him to make clean work of it.

## The Border Troubles.

The firm demand of Secretary Evarts for peace and order on the Rio Grande already bears fruit. President Diaz has sent General Trevino to the border, with instructions to co-operate with General Ord; and the latter telegraphs that he has had a friendly conference with the Mexican commander. Ord's despatch was read in Cabinet meeting yesterday and gave great satisfaction.

Sensible men will agree with Mr. Schleicher, the Representative of the Texas border district, that if Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico, had been nearly as pertinacious in guarding the border and keeping down his bandits as he is now in protesting against the United States undertaking this costly duty there would have been no robberies. Mr. Schleicher, in a communication which we print elsewhere, shows the falsehood of the pretensions which are set up by certain Mexicans that Texans raid and steal cattle in Mexico. The well established truth is that the country across the Rio Grande is almost devoid of cattle. It is not a good grazing country, and it is in evidence before a Congressional committee that the price of beef in many towns in Tamaulipas and Chihuahua rises and falls with the success of the cattle robbing expeditions into Texas, while the letter from an American resident in Mexico, which we printed last week, showing that the office-holders and politicians actually fit out these robbing expeditions and live off the proceeds, has abundant confirmation in Congressional reports.

Mr. Schleicher gives no more credit than he deserves to General Diaz, the present President of Mexico, who at once accepted the notice of our government that it would pursue the robbers across the line, and offered to help in their apprehension so far as he was able. Since then his forces have chased some revolutionaries into Texas and there fought a battle with them; and it is not probable, when Diaz takes such liberties with our soil, he will be foolish enough to complain if our troops follow the cattle thieves and hang them on Mexican ground. The people of the United States desire the prosperity of the neighboring Republic; but they do not mean any longer to tolerate border robberies, and they are justly indignant at the foolish and vainglorious language used by Mexicans who do not even date their needless protests from Mexican soil. The whole country supports Secretary Evarts' demand that the border robberies shall stop, and will support the administration in all measures necessary to secure peace on the Rio Grande.

## In the Governor's Hands.

The Governor has only one more day to sign such bills as he may approve of the number remaining in his hands at the close of the legislative session. The New York Coroners' bill and the bill known as the Woodin charter are still unacted upon. The former would reduce the present heavy expense of the Coroners' department, and secure a better and more economical service at the expiration of the terms of office of the present Coroners. The Woodin charter is mainly directed to the better protection of the city against extravagant expenditures and increased debt. It requires a four-fifths vote of all the Aldermen elected to pass any money appropriation or to overcome an Executive veto. It restricts assessments for improvements except for drainage, by requiring the assent of property owners and limiting the amount to be done in any one year to a million dollars. It restricts the issue of other than assessment bonds, fixes the maximum of interest to be paid by the city at six per cent, makes the contract system for all work and supplies imperative, and provides ample safeguards against fraud or wrong in contracts or assessments. Its main feature, and the one which excites the most comment, is the change it makes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by adding to the present Board four citizens to be appointed by the Mayor, who are to serve as Commissioners of Apportionment without salary. The powers of the Board are also largely increased over the departments, salaries and expenses, and over all other expenditures. This is a very radical experiment, to say the least. The general impression seems to be that the bill not become a law.

## Across the Danube.

At last the Russian army in Roumania has begun the grand operation of passing the great river by the side of which it has awaited the propitious moment for a month. Some particulars of the movement will be found in our cable despatches, and a map of the scene of operations is given. It was expected that the Fourteenth corps would be put over yesterday. No resistance had been made down to the period at which enough men had been put over to insure the passage of the remainder of the corps. But little has been heard of any disposition of Ottoman troops to resist the passage into the Dobruddsch, and it is therefore tolerably safe to presume that no such preparations were made, so that that element of difficulty has been avoided by the choice of this remote point. But, on the contrary, the element of resistance by the Danube flotilla of gunboats it might justly have been apprehended would have been greatest at this very point (Ibrail) where one of the bridges has been made. On the lower Danube—the whole periphery of the Dobruddsch—it would be difficult, and would require the use of an enormous force, to hope to resist a passage with troops. The force posted for this purpose would be far from its base by a bad road, and therefore very difficult to supply. Neither was it to be apprehended that the Russians would put a large force over there, because of the length of the line from that place to a vital point in the Turkish defences. Yet the passage there was a necessary part of the Russian operation as the most certain way to prevent operations against their communications. The defence of this part of Turkish soil was therefore entrusted to Hobart Pacha and his gunboats, and the fact that this gauding Englishman has proved of small account at the critical moment is precisely what might have been expected, as it is in the nature of what always occurs in these cases. Few things are easier than to be worthless than the cheap reputation which proceeds achievement, and it is the common experience of mankind that the men who pose as heroes on the strength of the wonderful things they mean to do when the time comes are likely to pass their lives without any other element of the heroic in them than their posturing and attitudinizing. It is in the order of events for us to hear very shortly of another bridge and another passage further up the river and not far from the left flank of the defending army. It is evident that the eventual stage of the campaign on the Danube has begun, and we shall see presently whether the Ottoman troops are of any more value here than elsewhere when capably opposed. It is our opinion that their pretence to resist will be only a little less ridiculous than it has been in Armenia. It is reported from London that the British government intends sending a corps d'armée to Gallipoli on the Dardanelles, and that Germany is sending an iron-clad squadron to the entrance of the Suez Canal. There is nothing like preserving the balance of power these times.

## The Exclusion of Cornell and Columbia.

The endeavor of Harvard and Yale to exclude all the other colleges from their rowing contests seems destined to be short lived. True, the announcement comes from New Haven that "both colleges have been laboring to render this race a thing by itself," and from the Harvard *Crimson* that "the wisdom of excluding all other colleges from the race with Yale has been too well shown to be questioned, and from the interest in that race all other races such as this one with Columbia will seriously detract." Yet, it is by no means unlikely that even this may be the last year when the racing will be between these two colleges alone. The difficulty is that the wisdom above mentioned has never been shown at all. The fouling in turning stakeboats in the earlier days of the College Rowing Association and the consequent unsatisfactory result are mentioned; but since the introduction of the lanes no foul has taken place and none ever need occur again. A fairer race could not be rowed nor a fairer test had of the college oarsmanship of the country for the year than that at Saratoga in 1875, when Cornell made her first brilliant clean sweep. In short, this whole business of excluding worthy rival colleges, or rather of withdrawing from a contest in which they had proved uncommonly troublesome, was carried out directly against the advice—indeed, against the formal protest—of many Harvard graduates, both here and in Boston; men who had all the facilities for judging which the undergraduates had, and many more besides, as to the effect of such a step on the good name of their university. Reputation as oarsmen is far from the highest prize undergraduates may strive after. It so happens that such a reputation has come to both Yale and Harvard from their record of a quarter of a century, and come most deservedly. It is equally certain that what brought that reputation, even more than their contests with each other, was not their skill—for the best work of almost any of the old crews, if exhibited to-day, would be laughed at—but the manly courage that permitted them to turn away from no foe, however formidable. They did not draw out of contests with the Gersh Banker, which had the famous Josh Ward for stroke at Worcester, in 1860; the many well known Boston teams of former days, or anything New York could furnish, from the champion professionals downward. Why are Yale and Harvard—twice beaten by Columbia and twice beaten by Cornell, and now content with a little bout with each other in a quiet corner—damaging that reputation shamefully? Let the word go out that next year both Cornell and Columbia will be welcome in the struggle. Let it be seen that both the time-honored New England universities stand ready at all times to cope with the best student oarsmen of their year and the present blunder will soon be forgotten. Then Yale, instead of having to stumble about for some respectable answer to the question, "Why didn't you row Cornell this year?" can not only point with just pride to the greatest aquatic honor she ever achieved—the one when at Philadelphia last September,

her, four sons of hers faced the best gentlemen oarsmen the world could offer and really won—but can feel glad that they who manage these matters for her now mean to keep her up to the high position then taken by her.

## The Molly Maguire Executions.

One part of the lesson conveyed by the recent relentless executions is too obvious to escape attention and too terrible to be soon forgotten. The rigorous enforcement of the law in all its dread severity appeals so directly to those who have sympathized with the Molly Maguires that to this class the ghastly events of Thursday carry their own moral. But there is another class which should lay these appalling executions to heart. We refer to the mine owners, who are by no means blameless. Resistance to grinding oppression is a natural instinct of man, and we do not believe that those poor miners acted without strong provocations. Without indorsing the opinion so largely inculcated in the writings of Victor Hugo, that society is chiefly responsible for the crimes which it punishes, we think that if that "stormy voice of France," as Tennyson recently called him, were to lay the scene of one of his powerful romances in the mining regions of Pennsylvania he might make a moving picture of wrongs without redress. But in a more sober and prosaic view, while it is impossible to regard the Molly Maguires as "more sinned against than sinning," it is impossible to doubt that they have received hard treatment from their employers. This is no justification of murder. Not even slavery is accepted as an excuse for imbruing violent hands in the blood of the masters; but a state of society which naturally provokes to crime is none the less reprehensible because those who rebel against it go to unjustifiable lengths. We would fain hope that the shocking murders which have been perpetrated and the unsparring punishments which have overtaken them may lead to some measures for improving the relations of capital and labor in that unfortunate region. Heretofore concessions on the part of employers might have been ascribed to weakness or fear, and have made the laborers more presuming and insolent. But for some time to come, under the influence of these executions, the miners will keep themselves at a safe distance from violence, which affords a favorable opportunity to the mine owners to be just and even generous without suspicion that their concessions are extorted from their fears. Under these circumstances magnanimity and self-interest point in the same direction. If the mine owners will exercise a wise and paternal care in the interests of their employes they may easily establish a much better state of feeling between capital and labor in their important branch of industry. The amount of wages they can pay must of course be governed by business principles; but they may conduct their operations with such considerate foresight as will give the miners steady employment throughout the year, and they may see that extortions are not practised on them in the rents for their humble dwellings, and that they are protected from swindling by stores which give them credit and charge unjust prices for goods. It is for the interest of mine owners to have a body of attached, faithful laborers, and it will not now be difficult to gain their confidence and good will by justice and kindness.

## Jerome Park Races To-Day.

The only fault of the spring meeting at Jerome Park was that it was too short to satisfy the public, and its brilliancy made its brevity more conspicuous. Racing is such a popular outdoor amusement and Jerome Park such a beautiful and accessible course that everybody regretted when the last day of the meeting arrived and the splendor and excitement vanished like a dream. The decision of the managers to give an extra day was therefore wise, and the announcement was received with general satisfaction. Jerome Park will have as bright and gay an assembly as ever graced its groves and lawns. There are to be four events, all attractive, for each of which excellent horses are entered, and the day's sport will end with a grand steeplechase. The terms and details of these races are elsewhere given, and the interest in them will be increased by the fact that this is the last contest of the season. Besides, this is true racing weather—clear, cool and invigorating—and there is little danger of rain to-day. The recent storm has made Central Park and all the country roads look fresher than ever, and nothing can be more delightful than the drives to Jerome Park, under shady trees and amid lovely landscapes in the leafy month of June. Everything seems to combine to make this extra day at Jerome Park one of the gala days of the summer season.

## Running in the Old Rut.

There appeared to be good foundation for the hope that the New York city government would be greatly improved when the present municipal administration came into power. Under two Mayors there had been such discord among the public departments that it was found impossible to take advantage of the better features of the city charter or to bring harmony into the municipal councils. The Board of Apportionment was a constant scene of bickering, and, for a great portion of the time, unable to transact any business under Mayor Havemeyer's régime. When Mayor Wickham took office the departmental squabbles continued. The Comptroller was an obstructionist, the Mayor a jovial cipher, the Fire, Police, Dock and Park departments were discordant and half paralyzed. But when Mayor Ely was elected, when Mr. Kelly had secured control of the Finance Department and an army of Tammany democrats filled up the rest of the city offices, everybody believed that the municipal body would at least be harmonious, and give us an efficient, united government, despite a faulty law.

Mayor Ely has been in office about six months, and he is already assailed by the Aldermen, frowned on by the Comptroller and threatened to be read out of the party because he refuses to make such appoint-

ments as the Tammany autocrat dictated. The Commissioner of Public Works is denounced because he resolves to manage his important department in the public interest rather than in the interests of Tammany Hall. The debt creeps steadily and surely "onward and upward," as it did under Comptroller Green. The municipal expenses are as high as ever. The Board of Apportionment piles on the city as heavy an amount of taxation as ever for the support of departments crowded with Tammany's followers. It is very evident that we are to have no more harmony under the present administration than we had under its predecessors, and that we never shall have a harmonious government until all the departments are handed over to the Tammany oligarchy. Under these circumstances the people had better make up their minds to transfer the city government to Tammany at once and let her reigning dictator, whoever he may be—whether Tweed or Kelly—fill all the offices from Mayor down with his own appointees. Then we may expect a united administration. But so long as a Mayor or the head of any municipal department believes that the people, as well as Tammany, have rights in the city government, we cannot look for anything but discord. Probably the quickest remedy now at our command is the resignation of Mayor Ely, upon which Alderman Purroy would secure a better position than Police Commissioner and there would be no further difficulty about filling the existing departmental vacancies in accordance with John Kelly's orders.

## Our Own Sitting Bull.

And now we have a border trouble of our own. The British government, moved by Lord Dufferin, respectfully requests us to take back our own Sitting Bull, who has become as great a nuisance in Canada as the Mexican cattle thieves are in Texas. Our Washington correspondent pretends that this application is embarrassing to Secretary Evarts; but we do not believe it. We suspect Mr. Evarts will tell Lord Dufferin to hang Sitting Bull on the nearest tree, if he can catch him; or, if he does not want to hang him, then to turn him over to us. He has committed enough murders on our side of the line to entitle him to a very speedy execution.

Sitting Bull is simply a border robber. He evaded the pursuit of our troops and fled into Canada, where he is stealing from the peaceable Canadian Indians and inciting them to war on the whites. The case is as though a band of Mexican cattle thieves had been chased into Texas by General Trevino. We do not believe the Texans would wait for permission from Mexico to shoot them. We respectfully make Lord Dufferin welcome to Sitting Bull, and trust he will either catch and hang him or authorize our troops to cross the border and do it for him. There are some cavalymen on the Plains who would be very glad of the job.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Even the President is an Ohio man. General Grant does not drop his hat. Richmond is fighting the albatross tree. The President and his family live at six. The Southern peach crop promises to be very large. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is in Washington. What is the use of Jews-harping on this subject so much?

J. B. Mills, the pianist, is listening to the locusts at Paterson.

On Sundays, when the grocery stores are closed, fleas bite.

Bonnets composed entirely of flowers are worn with very drooping tails.

There was snow on the ground at St. Petersburg as late as the last of June.

The worst of it is that in London they do not know how to make a cocktail.

Hon. Richard McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is in Boston.

Wheeler fell off a pile of logs in the Adirondacks and hurt himself in the lumber region.

Gail Hamilton does not walk the streets of Boston as if she were afraid of any living man.

Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Fifth Avenue.

Hon. Francis Pickens, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Chancery.

Count Brunetti, of Spain, and Mr. R. von Pöstel, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, are at the Albemarle.

An exchange says that "copper and silver are now shoulder to shoulder." This probably has reference to the four quarters of a dollar.

A writer says that some bees in a hive create a good deal of trouble. Possibly this makes but little difference so long as they let the queen be.

The San Francisco News Letter says that the English newspaper humorist is an ass; the American a pig. This must make the paragraphs of the Graphic, Commercial, Tribune, World and Mail feel what it is to be photographed.

Lucy Hooper whoopers it up to the Graphic, saying that Alphonse Daudet, the novelist, is beautiful as a girl, with white-and-rose complexion, a mane of thick dark hair, and dark, southern, almond-shaped eyes. Walter, bring us another soft-shelled crab.

## ART NOTES.

There is an exhibition at Levis's saleroom, Clinton Hall, a painting of "New York Harbor," done in 1812 by Thomas Birch, who painted "Perry's Victory." The picture is owned by Mr. Birch's son, who lives in Philadelphia, and who thinks that this picture should be owned by some old New Yorker. There is a great deal of consciousness work on the picture, which would be an interesting ornament on the walls of the Historical Society's rooms. There has been considerable change in the appearance of the Battery and harbor since this picture was painted.

Major Powell, of wild Western fame, has just sent Mr. Thomas Moran two complete Indian suits of buckskin and beads, which adorn his studio in Newark.

While Mr. W. M. Rossetti applauds Miss Thompson for her excellent battle pictures he rather deplores the fact that she does not widen her field of art. He pronounces her "Balaclava" quite equal to her former work.

Mr. C. H. Saunders has opened a gallery of pictures in London, painted by himself, "illustrating the birthplace and homes of Pizarro Vesputti, together with various scenes in the Italian Riviera, selected from the picturesque district known as Titian's Country."

The work of restoration at the Louvre is progressing, and the Luxembourg is having a fine sculpture room added.

The Portfolio for June is just received through J. W. Bouton. The etchings of the number are one of Greuze's, "Girl with an Apple," by François Flameng; a fac-simile of Albert Durer, and Sir Peter Leys's "Princess Mary," etched by Mouglin. The letterpress is interesting to all art amateurs. There is an extended notice of Squire's "Peru," with illustrations reproduced from the work.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Nat Goodwin will have a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening, and will enrich his amusing rôle by new imitations of celebrated public persons.

The mainline performances to-day will be "Waves" at Wallack's, "Evangeline" at the Fifth Avenue, "Smile" at the Grand Opera House and "Cross and Creecan" at Niblo's Garden.